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On the other hand, Tourtoulon does not go to the other extreme and throw formal logic and metaphysics overboard. He carries his analysis from the emotional and irrational stages of legal thought up through the "simple rational" into the realm of pure law and metaphysics. In this rare atmosphere juridical categories and rules of logic are objective in an absolute sense, and therefore independent of the human brain and consequently of psychology. Positive law, on the other hand, is always more or less of the earth, earthy. This rather inaccurate statement should not be taken for too much, since Tourtoulon is not so much elaborating his own philosophic background as recognizing a very important fact for the legal historian, namely, that metaphysics has always entered into law, as he points out, either in the crude and uncollected form of the thoughts of the masses and the ordinary lawyer, or in the ordered and systematized forms of legal philosophers.

Hence, quite aside from one's agreement or disagreement with Tourtoulon's statements, the book is one that is worth while. It is valuable as an exhibit of a cautious thinker from the field of law, attempting to analyze and to make explicit the background of his legal notions. Those who are interested in the law as a social fact will welcome every such attempt on the part of anyone charged with any part in the legal system. It may encourage lawyers and judges in this country to analyze their "minds in the making" and arrive with Tourtoulon, at a "kindly, scrupulous, and searching scepticism which might well be the best instrument of progress for humanity."

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*The Play Movement in the United States.* A study of community recreation. By CLARENCE E. RAINWATER. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1922. Pp. xi+371. \$2.75.

This latest contribution to the literature of the recreation field is a much-needed one. It is entirely historical and descriptive in character without any attempt at a theoretical or philosophical treatment of the subject. The material assembled does, however, give an excellent account of the way in which the play movement has developed in the United States and the functions and aspects which have at different stages of the movement been emphasized.

In style and minuteness of definition and analysis the document bears many ear-marks of the doctoral dissertation which it is. The

term play is defined as "a mode of behavior, either individual or collective, involving pleasurable activity of any kind not undertaken for the sake of a reward beyond itself and performed during any age period of the individual, the particular action being determined at a given time by the somatic structure and social attitudes of the agent in conjunction with the life of the group or groups of which he is a member." The movement whose development is described is, therefore, a much more comprehensive thing than merely the playground movement, comprising as it does those activities carried on "in social and community centers, in community music, drama, and pageantry, and in community service and organization."

The starting-point of the play movement in the United States is fixed in the sand gardens of Boston in 1885. From that point on down to the year of writing, the evolution of the movement, in both structure and function, is carefully traced. There will be no question that Professor Rainwater has well established his thesis that we have here a clear example of a phase of social evolution.

As an addition to the slowly growing body of literature on play and recreation, this contribution is undoubtedly a useful one. It presents a body of historical and descriptive material that will not need to be assembled again. While there is nothing profound and striking in its presentation, all students in this field have been put in Professor Rainwater's debt for a careful piece of work that will be highly valuable for classroom instruction and general reading.

There is one point in which the accuracy of a statement may be questioned. On page 223 the agricultural clubs organized among boys and girls of rural districts are referred to as "efforts to organize juvenile play." Most agricultural leaders have regarded these clubs as essentially educational in origin and function rather than recreational.

The volume has a well-selected Bibliography and a comprehensive Index.

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*Personnel Relations in Industry.* By A. M. SIMONS. New York: Ronald Press Co., 1921. Pp. xi+341. \$3.00.

In the primary stages of the development of a new field of knowledge progress is facilitated by the early publication of the opinions and experiences of persons interested in the field. Immature and tentative though these publications may be, they yet provide materials out of